

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

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Canada Engaged In Great War Effort

Dominion Playing an Important Part in Empire's Conflict With Nazi Germany

ECONOMY ON WAR FOOTING

U. S. Closely Watches Canada's Attempt to Place a Ceiling Over All Wages and Prices

The Dominion of Canada has now been at war for over two years. Until the fall of France, the visitor to Canada might have traveled from one end of the land to the other without realizing that here was a nation at war. It is a wholly different picture today. Realizing that victory, if it is to be achieved at all, will come only through the utmost exertion, our northern neighbor has in the past year moved to a full war footing. Its natural resources, its industries, and its man power have all been mobilized to a degree without precedent in Canadian history.

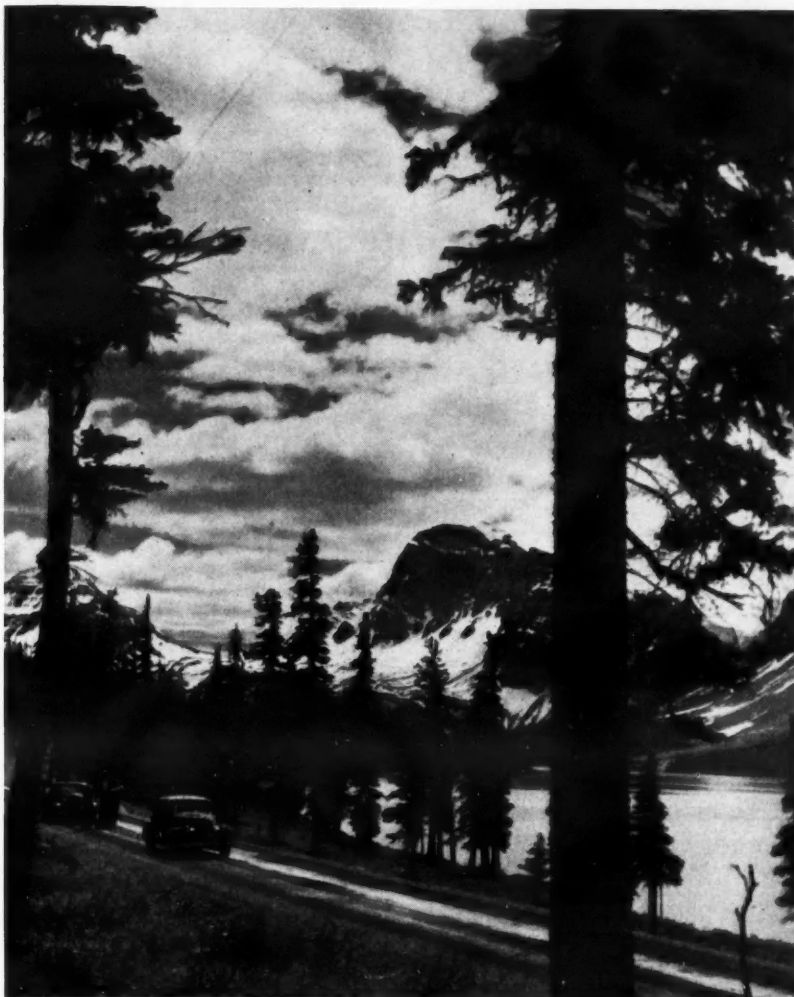
In judging the Canadian war effort, one must bear in mind that the dominion has a population of only 11,300,000, less than the state of New York. And its industrial plants are dwarfed by those of the United States. Yet in its contributions to the British war effort and in its preparations for home defense, Canada has already chalked up a record that can be described as impressive.

Impressive Record

This year alone, the dominion government is allotting for war purposes the sum of \$2,500,000,000, more than it spent during the entire four years of the World War. This amount may seem small by comparison with the billions being appropriated by the United States for lend-lease aid and for expansion of our own armed forces. But \$2,500,000,000 is a big slice out of Canada's national income. It represents about two-fifths of the nation's total production. Here in the United States we are devoting only about a sixth of our productive capacity to the defense emergency.

To put it another way, out of every five dollars which the Canadian citizen earns, two dollars are given by him to the government for war needs. It is true that this contribution is not wholly in the form of taxation. Some of it is in the form of defense loans to be repaid at the close of the war. Nevertheless, the average Canadian citizen is depriving himself, for the duration at least, of a very large part of his earnings, in order to see his country and its allies through to victory.

These expenditures are being used to expand the dominion's heavy industries, to maintain a growing army, to enlarge its fleet, and—not least of all—to send equipment and food to the empire's citadel in the British Isles. At the start of the war, Canada's munitions industry was ridiculously unimportant. Since then, (Concluded on page 6)



In the heart of the Canadian Rockies

Achievement Reports

By Walter E. Myer

Is there something about your school of which you are particularly proud? If so, I wish you would write to The American Observer about it. During the coming weeks, we shall frequently carry stories of the achievements of schools or of groups of students. We should like to have a report of anything of an outstanding nature which is being done by the students of your school or by the school itself. Why not discuss this matter in your class? Bring the achievements of your school up for discussion. Inquire what its best contributions are. Inquire whether groups of students are doing anything which deserves to be called to the attention of the students of other places. Then, after you have discussed the matter, someone in the class might be selected to write the story of your contribution.

If you will do this, you may accomplish several worthwhile results. For one thing, it will help you and the other members of the class to appreciate your school. It will help you to keep in mind what it is accomplishing. Not only that, but by talking about what the most valuable work of the school is, you will be brought face to face with the question of what the purpose of education is. Perhaps you will find that there are opportunities about you of which you have not taken advantage. If you and the other students of your school are not doing much of a particularly noteworthy character, you may raise the question of why you are not doing so. If you read about the things students elsewhere are doing, you and your fellow students may be led into greater activity. The more you think about all this, and the more you discuss what your school should do, the better it will be for you and your school. By taking part in this plan which I have suggested, you will help other schools by giving them the benefit of knowing what you are doing. You will also profit by finding out what is being done elsewhere. The whole plan is one of cooperation.

It is one of the glories of education in America that there is so much freedom about it. We are not held down here by hard-and-fast rules such as prevail in so many other nations. There is room for originality and initiative everywhere. If the teachers and students of any school have original ideas, they usually have the opportunity of carrying them out. Our schools are not, therefore, all alike. It is possible for them to carry on experiments which may lead the way to educational progress in the country as a whole.

Ten-Point Program For Education Week

Enrichment of Personal Life Is One of the Supreme Goals of All Education

INFORMED CITIZENS NEEDED

High School Students Should Resolve to Prepare Themselves for Responsibilities of Future

The period November 9 to 15 has been set aside as American Education Week. It is hoped that during this time everyone will study the problems of education; that everyone may appreciate the benefits of education and may consider means whereby the schools may be properly supported. It is hoped that people will also think of ways to improve the work which is being done in the schools.

Each student should think of his own problem carefully to see whether he is obtaining the education which he needs. It will be a good thing for the student to think clearly about the training he expects to get while in school. If one keeps his goals definitely in mind, he is more likely to reach them.

10-Point Program

We are going to suggest a 10-point educational program for you. It does not cover all the benefits you may reasonably expect from your education, but it includes some of the more important goals you may strive to reach. Here are the 10 suggestions:

1. Become stronger physically. Find out what you need to do in order to be healthy. If you do not have good health, you are not likely to have happiness. In spite of physical handicaps, you may succeed, but that is a hard thing to do. Nothing that you can do during the school years, therefore, will benefit you more than to learn the rules of health and to get into the habits of following them. This is education as truly as any work you can do.

You should be learning now a great deal about diet, about the foods which produce strength and vitality and about the ones which are harmful. You should learn what to eat and how much to eat. Once you have learned the rules you should follow them. You should get into the right habits of exercise and sleep. You should know a great deal about common diseases and what to do about them. You should learn how to avoid disease. You should build up effective health habits.

If your school is giving you a good health education, you are particularly fortunate. If it is not doing enough along this line you must, in order to be strong and healthy, get that part of your education for yourself. Here are a few books, any one of which will help you to get on the road to health.

Health Chats, by Dr. Logan Clendenning (Philadelphia: David Mc— (Concluded on page 7)



NEW NAVY DIVE BOMBERS are flown over the city of Miami, Florida, by student pilots at the U. S. Navy Air Training Station. A new technique in training is reported to be developing bombing pilots of "deadly accuracy."

The Week in Defense

The following information is based on material furnished by the Office of Government Reports.

The Air Associates, Inc., plant at Bendix, New Jersey—the airplane factory recently taken over by the United States Army at the request of President Roosevelt—is now operating on full-time schedule. The seizure of that plant by the government was the third time such action had been taken by the President.

The trouble in this case involved the reinstatement of CIO workers who had previously walked out on strike. The National Defense Mediation Board recommended a settlement, one point of which was for the workers to go back to their jobs. The strikers accepted, but when they returned to the factory they were bodily attacked by the workers who had stayed on the job.

The CIO claimed that the company management had directed the violence. The company denied that it had. In order to keep the plant in operation, President Roosevelt decided to have the Army take it over. He said that nothing must be permitted to interfere with the progress of such a vital phase of our national defense program as airplane production.

* * *

Donald Nelson, OPM Priorities Director, is taking steps to assure uninterrupted operation of defense power plants in Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. Large commercial and industrial users of electric power have been ordered to cut down on their use of electricity. Nelson has also ordered the immediate discontinuance of use of power for sign lighting, show-window lighting, and floodlighting of athletic fields. These rulings will be effective until much-needed rains take care of water power shortages.

* * *

The War Department has announced a new portable runway for airfields. The runway has been undergoing practical full-scale tests in the present maneuvers in the Carolinas. Made up of small sections of perforated and corrugated steel, it forms a continuous runway 150 feet wide and 3,000 feet long when assembled. Whereas the construction of an ordinary airfield requires months, the new portable runway can be put together in a few days.

The accident rate of military flying during the past year, according to military officials, has remained substantially unchanged despite the greatly increased amount of training and tactical flying being done by the Army air forces. Today, moreover, new airplanes of much higher speeds and performance add to the hazards of flying.

The War Department points out that the number of miles flown by Army pilots and students is increasing "in almost astronomical proportions." And yet, it says, the training accident rate as a whole is lower than the three-year pre-emergency average established during 1937, 1938, and 1939. There has, however, been a slight increase in the accident rate for pilots going into combat squadrons fresh from flying schools.

* * *

The Navy Department announces that enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps will get the same \$10 monthly increase in pay recently authorized by the Military Service Extension Act for enlisted men in the Army. The Navy raises date back to last August 19 and the back payments will be included on the current payroll.

* * *

Red Cross Chairman Norman Davis reports that 30,000 sweaters and 30,000 kit bags for service men in remote defense outposts are to be ready for shipment by November 25. Mr. Davis says this is a portion of the quota of 500,000 sweaters for Red Cross chapters throughout the nation. Almost 1,250,000 Red Cross women volunteers are knitting and sewing articles for foreign war relief, for use at home, and for our military forces in the United States insular possessions and off-shore stations. Over 6,700,000 garments, both knitted and sewed, made by Red Cross women volunteers, have already been shipped abroad, as well as more than 28,300,000 surgical dressings made in Red Cross chapters.

* * *

"Where do we stand in production?" The OEM Division of Information answers this question in a recent release. It contains "The latest information available on the defense program in aircraft, ordnance, tools, ships, and defense construction." This material may be obtained by writing to the Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

Knickerbocker Reports

FEW American newspapermen have had the varied experience of H. R. Knickerbocker, whose latest book was published last week—*Is Tomorrow Hitler's?* (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. \$2.50). It is a book which answers 200 questions about the world today; questions most frequently asked of the author by audiences in 128 communities of the United States, including two-thirds of all cities of more than 100,000 population and scores of towns and villages.

Mr. Knickerbocker's career has been so sensational that it would be impossible to summarize it in a few words. As John Gunther aptly says in a foreword to the book: "His flaming red hair, his flaming red personality (I mean 'red' chromatically, not politically) are famous on four continents." Few correspondents are more familiar with the European scene and its background than he. From his book we shall take four of the 200 questions asked by audiences of his lecture tour.



HOW important is the survival of Hitler to the German cause? What effect would his death have upon Germany? Mr. Knickerbocker's answer is:

[Hitler's death] would reduce the German war effort by one-half, and would guarantee that Germany would lose. Hitler is irreplaceable, unique, and if he were to be killed, or died, or anyhow left the scene, Germany would not collapse but she would be as an automobile going at top speed, suddenly run out of gasoline. The momentum of the car would carry it forward a certain distance, but it would eventually stop.

That, in my opinion, is what would happen to Germany if deprived of Hitler. It is not his technical ability that would be missed so much, nor his administrative brains, nor even his incredibly accurate, intuitive knowledge of his enemies, nor even his uncanny sense of timing. What would be missed would be his inspiration to the German people. If they lost their medicine man the faith in his name would flicker on, but the confidence in his infallibility which now upholds the civil population in the hardships of war and promotes the courage of the troops in battle would disappear. The effect would be disastrous.

MR. KNICKERBOCKER, in another section of his book, undertakes to analyze Prime Minister Churchill's character. His answer to the question, "What is the secret of Churchill's success?" follows:

His appetite for creation. He is as eager to create as Hitler is to destroy life. He cannot live without creating. Hitler cannot live without destroying. Churchill's courage, wit, and eloquence are matched by his industry. He does an incredible amount of work. Before he came back into the government he never let a day go by without writing at least 2,000 or 3,000 words. His powers of concentration are phenomenal. His memory is prodigious.

He dictates everything he writes. I have visited him in his workroom on the top floor of his country home at Chartwell in Kent. A shelf about breast-high runs the length of the room, and on it he has arranged his books of reference, notes, and documents. I was there when he was finishing his monumental life of his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough. There were 20 or 30 volumes lying open on the shelf, with paper slips marking other passages to be consulted.

His practice is to walk up and down the room, glancing here and there at his various works of reference, dictating all the time to a secretary. As in the composition of his speeches, he has a first draft typed with plenty of space for corrections and interlining. This is returned for recopying and sometimes half a dozen drafts are necessary before the final form is completed. The result of this striving after perfection is something as near approaching perfection as one can find in the works of any writer of, what I might call, inspired history.

ANOTHER question frequently asked was this: "The Russian resistance to the German attack seems to have surprised nearly everybody. How do you explain it?" Here is one of Mr. Knickerbocker's reasons:

The first reason for Russian resistance is that this was the first time Hitler ever tackled a country with *lives to waste and miles to waste*. Its 200,000,000 population lived almost like animals, but most of them flourished on their black bread and cabbage and made sturdy fighting material. They claimed around 12,000,000 soldiers in their standing army and reserve. Thus they could lose as many men as the entire German army and still have left an army as big as the former French army. In fighting against the Germans they could afford to lose two to one and still have superiority in numbers. Their high command knew this and wasted lives with abandon but sometimes to advantage. The same advantage in size held with respect to terrain. They could afford to retreat over distances equivalent to the width of many European countries and still have room to live in, just as the Chinese did.

IN sizing up the character of Marshal Pétain, Mr. Knickerbocker makes the following comments:

He is first of all a very old, too-old man. Only a man who had lost his judgment could surrender his country to Hitler as Hindenburg did and as Pétain did, both under a profound misconception of Hitler. . . . It is a mistake to call Pétain a fascist; he is a medievalist. He believes the principal goal of life is to prepare for the other world, and the man who can do that best is the man whose activity is closest to nature, the peasant, and the man whose mind is not confused by learning, the illiterate peasant. Therefore he wants a France of uneducated, devout peasants; he does not mind at all the plan of Hitler to abolish French industry.

He is a defeatist at heart; the affairs of this earth are not worth fighting for. It is on record that at Verdun he several times wished to surrender. As a defeatist he believes in superior force and can be as ruthless when he is in possession of it as he can be submissive when he has lost it. He accepts the French birth rate as a fact of superior force to which France must bow.



Seeing South America . . . IX

THE Latin Americans are inclined to be a free and easy people. Like so many Latins, they are careless of time. Frequently they are not prompt in meeting engagements. They are seldom in a hurry in business negotiations. These characteristics are not wholly understood by North Americans who undertake to do business with South American firms. It sometimes happens that salesmen from the United States become impatient and try to get results in a hurry. They are not willing to sit around and engage in general conversation for hours. They try to induce the South American merchants to come to the point quickly and in that way they not infrequently lose business to the more realistic and more patient German or English salesmen.



Walter E. Myer

If, in the course of a discussion about a business deal, difficulties arise, the South American is likely not to argue the thing out directly; instead, he changes the subject and talks about something else for a while, eventually coming back indirectly to the point of dispute. We Americans are not accustomed to that kind of procedure.

One who travels in South America sees much evidence of the desultory habits of the people. When I was in Lima I went to an office to see about our passports which had been taken up when we landed at the airport. I was told to come back at two o'clock, that the passports would be there for me at that time. When I returned at two the clerk who had the matter in charge smiled and said that I had taken him too literally, that he really didn't mean two o'clock and that, as a matter of fact, the passports would probably be there at three or three-thirty.

The people down there are quite aware of the fact that they are less exact in their dealings than North Americans are. When we were in Peru, or Chile, I have forgotten which, a man with whom we had become acquainted handed me a matchbox upon which was printed "This box contains 50 matches—more or less." The "more or less" was said

to be characteristic of business habits.

We were told that if one invites friends to dinner and tells them to come at nine o'clock, no one expects that they will come at that time. If the host happens to be away he feels no obligation to get home before nine o'clock for he knows very well that the guests will not arrive until later.

Sometimes, however, when someone down there wishes to emphasize the fact that he will be on time and that he can absolutely be depended upon, he says "Englishman's time," and if he wishes to emphasize the idea that he is speaking the exact and precise truth, he will say "Englishman's word." We came upon these phrases a number of places in South America. This seemed to me to be quite a tribute to English business integrity.

* * *

The plane for Santiago, Chile, leaves Lima at 5:30 in the morning, so we had to be up very early the day we were to start southward. Three hours after we had left the Peruvian capital we were over Arequipa, a resort city on a high plateau in the south central part of Peru. Most Americans who visit Peru visit this city and we should have enjoyed doing so but found it necessary to continue on our scheduled journey.

By eleven o'clock we had reached Arica, a good-sized town located in a hot, desert region at the northernmost tip of Chile. The territory about here was long in dispute between Peru and Chile. For many years the so-called "Tacna-Arica controversy" kept the two countries at the point of war. Tacna is located across the border in Peru.

After we left Arica we flew for nearly seven hours along the Chilean coast, arriving at Santiago at about six o'clock. Our steward said that this was the first time in about six weeks that he had seen the flight from Lima to Santiago completed in the scheduled time of one day.

"Shoestring Land"

Though we had flown for half a day along the Chilean coast, we had gone less than half the distance to the southernmost part of the country. Chile is perhaps the most peculiarly shaped nation in the world. It is called a "shoestring land." We get

an idea of its length and width by this comparison: Suppose Chile were lifted bodily out of its present position and placed farther north with the southernmost tip resting on the Panama Canal; the country would extend northward across the Gulf of Mexico, then along the Atlantic coast line of the United States, across the state of New York and into Canada as far as Quebec. Panama to Quebec! Yet at its broadest section this country is only about as wide as the state of Indiana, with an average width of only about 80 miles.

The flight from Arica to Santiago was rather a dreary one. The mountains to our left, never very far from the coast line, were imposing. The height of this mountain range is indicated by the fact that there are 300 peaks in Chile higher than any peak located in the United States. The level country between the mountains and the ocean looks for the most part like a desert. There is very little rainfall in northern Chile. In Arica, I believe they say, a whole year may pass without any rain. Strangely enough, there had been a little shower just before we arrived.

Chile's Central Valley

As we approached Santiago, we flew out over the mountains and saw below us the central valley of Chile, the most productive part of the country. It is in this general region that most of Chile's population of a little more than four million may be found. These valleys look quite narrow from the air but when one gets down on the surface he sees that they take in a great deal of territory. The scenery along these valleys is beautiful and the farming land is very good.

There are very fine vineyards in these valleys. The Chileans claim that their wine is unsurpassed anywhere. There are also good orchards, and corn and wheat are grown. In a later article I shall discuss Chilean agricultural conditions in more detail and shall have something to say about how the farming is done.

Up in the mountains there are many Indians and people of mixed blood, but in the cities the inhabitants are practically all white and most of them are of Spanish descent, though there is a considerable mixture of German, English, Scandinavian, and Swiss nationalities. In Santiago, as in Lima, one may, if he does not observe too closely, walk through the streets scarcely aware of the fact that he is in a foreign country.

Santiago is about the size of Washington, Pittsburgh, or Baltimore. The buildings are not so high as in most of the large cities of the United States, though in the business center they are, I should say, about as high as the buildings of Washington. The streets are frequently crowded. The streetcars are noisy. There are a few good-sized stores, though much of the retail business is done in shops which line arcades. Nearly every block has its arcade, many of them running diagonally from corner to corner. The government buildings are quite impressive and most of them are located near the shopping center of the city.

—WALTER E. MYER



The location of Chile

♦ SMILES ♦

"You say that you have no distant relatives?"

"Well, not now. They're all living with us."

—SELECTED

Private: "You can't fool me. I know they've got potato-peeling machines in this man's army."

Sergeant: "Yeah, smart guy, and you're the latest model."

—SCRIPPAGE



"Step over here, Mr. Pingre, and listen to the knock I found in your motor."

BARLOW IN COLLIER'S

"What makes that fellow always try to act so hard-boiled?"

"Oh, he's in hot water all the time."

—PATHFINDER

The director of the zoo was away on a short vacation when he received the following note from the chief assistant: "Everything all right except the chimpanzee seems to be pining away for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"

—SANTA FE MAGAZINE

Doctor: "Exercise will kill all germs." Sweet Young Thing: "But, doctor, how am I to get the germs to exercise?"

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

"Have you put the little sailors on the table yet?"

"The little sailors?"

"Yea, the goblets."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

Dad: "Now, son, what's this 55 for on your report card?"

Son (hopefully): "Maybe it's the temperature of the schoolroom."

—SELECTED

Waitress: "Did you want the 40-cent or the 50-cent chicken salad?"

Diner: "What's the difference?"

Waitress: "Well, the 40-cent one is made out of pork and the 50-cent out of tuna fish."

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

Farmer: "And this is the cider press, ma'am."

City Visitor: "How interesting. And when do you run off the next edition?"

—GRIT

"You want your hair parted exactly in the middle, sir?"

"That's what I said, didn't I?"

"Then I'll have to pull one out, sir. You have five."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL



JACOBS FROM THREE LIONS

A shopping arcade in Santiago, Chile

The Week at Home

First Warship Sunk

Reuben James was a boatswain's mate who achieved some measure of fame in the undeclared war against the Barbary Coast pirates in 1804 by saving the life of Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr. His name will long be remembered, not so much for that incident, perhaps, as for a destroyer named after him—the first American warship to be sunk in this war.

The *Reuben James* was torpedoed and sunk on the night of October 30-31, while convoying in the North Atlantic, west of Iceland. Out of a crew of 120 men, only 44 were rescued. The ship was an old one which had been in continuous service since 1920. It was identical to the 50 destroyers which were traded to Great Britain under the lend-lease program.

The *Reuben James* was the third American warship to be fired upon in the Battle of the Atlantic. On September 4 a U-boat aimed tor-

sides the chairman, William H. Davis, the board to hear the case will consist of two other members representing the public, and four representatives each for labor and management.

Merger

At the request of President Roosevelt, a plan is being drawn up which will show how the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration might be made into one organization.

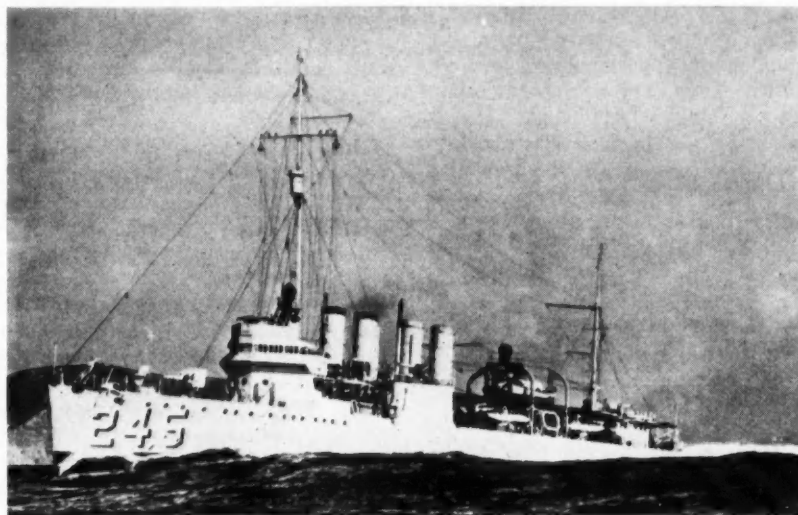
Today the CCC and the NYA operate as branches of the Federal Security Agency in giving employment and vocational training to young people. The War Department, however, builds the CCC camps, provides medical care, and in other ways has some supervision over the program. But the President wants the department to be relieved of these duties in order that it may concentrate on defense.

The most widely felt effect of merging the CCC and the NYA would be the dropping of their nondefense activities. Both agencies were set up in depression years as relief organizations, but there is less need now for work of this type. Some time ago, the CCC and the NYA began paying greater attention to giving the kind of training which will prepare young people to take jobs in defense industries.

End of a Feud

Last week, for the first time in 10 months, Americans could hear "Stardust" and "God Bless America" over the major radio networks. These, together with a million and a half other songs controlled by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), had been taken off the air last January 1 when the networks refused to pay increased royalties for use of ASCAP music.

Since ASCAP controlled virtually all the best contemporary songs and composers, the networks retaliated by using music of older composers such as Stephen Foster, and by creating a rival organization, known as Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI), to provide original tunes. After ASCAP had lost some \$4,000,000 in revenues and had been investigated by the Justice Department as a monopoly, it finally consented to accept royalties



FIRST NAVAL VESSEL to go to the bottom in the undeclared war at sea was the S.S. Reuben James. She was one of the older destroyers, having been built just after the World War.

even lower than those paid in 1940.

The new contracts signed last week by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company called for payment of only 2½ per cent of the annual revenue of the chains instead of the 7½ per cent which had been demanded. The Mutual network had already signed the contract several months ago.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard is unique among government agencies in that it operates under the Treasury Department in peacetime but in time of war it becomes a branch of the Navy. Last week, as a defense measure, President Roosevelt shifted the Coast Guard to the Navy Department for the duration of the emergency, and the 20,000 men who operate its 525 ships will now take orders from Secretary Knox. This move will serve to integrate the forces which protect our coasts and will strengthen the Navy in the undeclared war in the Atlantic.

The Coast Guard as it now exists was established in 1915. One of its duties is to patrol the coasts to prevent smuggling into the United States of narcotics, liquors, or goods upon which tariff should be paid.

Among its other duties, it operates life-saving stations, assists vessels in distress, suppresses mutinies on merchant vessels, patrols the North Atlantic to warn ships against icebergs, and maintains aids to navigation such

as lighthouses, radio beacons, and fog signals. Under its new status it will control the movement of all ships in coastal waters.

John W. Studebaker

John W. Studebaker's hobby is getting people together to talk things over. Long before he came to Wash-



H. B. E.

ington as commissioner of education, he was widely known for the public discussion groups he had promoted in Des Moines, Iowa.

Much of Dr. Studebaker's life has been spent in education. After

his graduation from Leander Clark College in 1910, he was principal and athletic coach of a small town high school in his home state of Iowa. Later he went to Des Moines, where eventually he rose to the superintendency.

During the World War Studebaker served as national director of the Junior Red Cross. Following the war he spent four months abroad helping the children of Europe.

In the present defense emergency the commissioner of education bears heavy responsibilities. Under his leadership, experts in the Office of Education are preparing teaching materials that will enable students increasingly to understand and appreciate democracy. Dr. Studebaker and his assistants are at the very center of the school training program that in a little more than a year turned out over a million and a half workers for defense industries.



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
The eagle in difficulties

pedoes at the destroyer *Greer*, but missed, and on October 17 a submarine succeeded in hitting the destroyer *Kearny*. Fortunately the *Kearny* was able to limp to port with the loss of only 11 lives.

Labor Truce

After lasting four and a half days, the coal strike which had threatened the defense program and aroused a storm of public discussion was brought to an end. Only a temporary respite was guaranteed, however, for John L. Lewis had set November 15 as a deadline, before which time the National Defense Mediation Board must meet and make a recommendation concerning the dispute. The strike was called after the NDMB had previously refused to recommend any action.

The truce was arranged by Lewis and Myron C. Taylor, former chairman of the United States Steel Company, at a lengthy conference with the President of the United States. With the announcement of the compromise, agitation for severe strike legislation abruptly subsided. It was widely believed in Washington that the decision of the NDMB would be in favor of the closed shop in the captive mines.

Neither side is compelled to accept the decision of the NDMB, but it is believed that the pressure of public opinion will enforce acceptance. Be-



PORTABLE LANDING FIELDS have been designed by the Army for emergency use. Metal strips 16 inches wide and 10 feet long are laid down to make a broad runway.

The American Observer

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The Week Abroad

Crimea Offensive

Though Hitler has not relaxed pressure on Moscow, the main force of the German drive has now shifted to the Crimea, at the southern end of the Russian battle front. In this diamond-shaped peninsula, whose southern shores are known as the Soviet Riviera, the Axis is making a vigorous bid to control the Black Sea.

As the offensive takes on speed, it appears that the Germans are headed for two points, Sevastopol and Kerch, which lie at opposite ends of the peninsula. Sevastopol, at the Crimea's southwestern tip, is the main base of the Soviet's Black Sea fleet. If its graving docks, its machine shops, and its other ship repair facilities should fall into Hitler's hands, the Soviet fleet would be gravely handicapped in these waters. Fortunately, Sevastopol's defenses measure up to its importance as a military objective. It is sheltered by a chain of rocky mountains and its approaches are heavily fortified.

Hitler may find it a much easier job to attempt a thrust toward Kerch, which is separated from the Caucasian mainland by a narrow strait, averaging about four miles in width. There are no mountains to barrier any German advance in this direction and the city itself is but lightly fortified. Once Kerch is in their hands, the Germans might use it as an advance air base from which to strike at Caucasian ports. They might also attempt sea landings across the Kerch straits, in an effort to seize the more accessible oil fields.

"Momentous" Declaration

The Japanese parliament will meet in Tokyo this week for an extraordinary session called by Premier Hideki Tojo. Though it still retains formal control of the nation's purse-strings, the parliament has little voice in shaping war policies. That the session has aroused world-wide interest is due solely to the fact that it is to hear a special message from the premier, who has promised to make a "momentous" declaration affecting the Far East.

It would be premature to assume that the world will get a clear notion of Japan's next moves from the premier's statement. Tokyo's official spokesmen, like its newspapers, are fond of making long-winded declarations that bristle with such phrases as "immutable destiny" but

that say precious little. Nevertheless, it is possible that this time Premier Tojo will be forced by events to forego the usual generalities and indicate specifically where Japan stands.

Chancellor Hitler has charged the United States with "attacking" Germany. Under the terms of the three-power pact which binds Tokyo with Berlin and Rome, the Japanese government is obliged to come to the aid of its allies if either of them is "attacked." Premier Tojo may have something to say on this score. He may have something to say also on the conversations that have been going on between Tokyo and Washington.

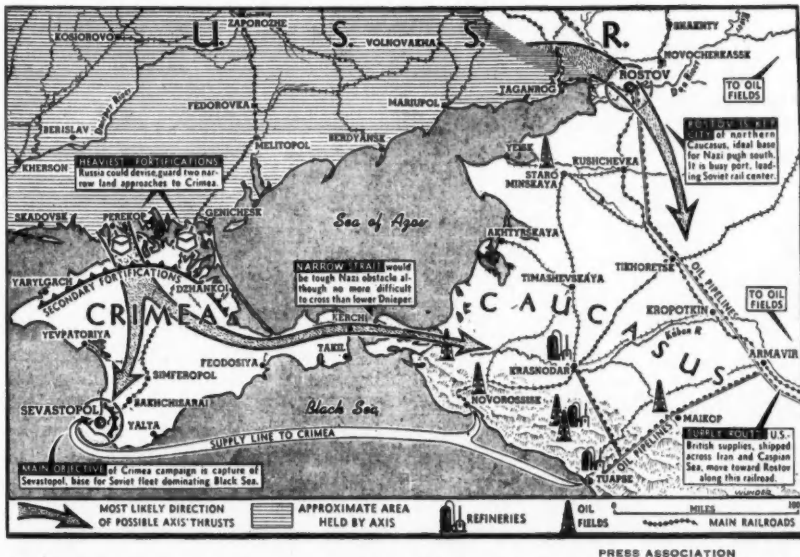
Secret Map

President Roosevelt has declined to reveal details of the secret map to which he referred in his Navy Day address, which shows how Hitler's government allegedly plans to divide and rule Latin America in the

America into five vassal states as follows: Zone 1, to be under German domination, includes Colombia and all of Central America south of Mexico, including the Panama Canal. Some concessions would be given to Spain in this zone. Zone 2, to be a German colony, includes Venezuela and the three Guianas. Zone 3 takes in Ecuador, Peru, and northern Bolivia, and would be under Italian influence. Zone 4 covers most of Brazil and would be subject to German control. Zone 5, to be incorporated into Greater Germany, contains Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the southern parts of Bolivia and Brazil. Some other maps differ in giving Japan a hold on the Pacific coast.

Verbal War

In Europe the short waves are speaking as ceaselessly as the guns. The major German "vocal blitz" is directed toward Nazi-occupied countries, in an attempt to lure the sub-



THE CRIMEA, although small, is an exceedingly important part of southwest Russia. Nazi advances in this region point toward the all-vital oil beyond the Caucasus.

"new world order." However, several other secret maps have since come to light, which, if true, give a clear idea of the general plan.

These maps are somewhat different, but in each version the purpose is seen to be to take all the richest plums for the Reich, and to scatter the remaining crumbs as rewards to Hitler's "companions in aggression."

One map, attributed to Professor Karl Haushofer, Hitler's expert in economic geography, divides Latin

ject peoples into full collaboration with the "new order," or at least undermine their remaining hopes of restored self-determination.

Recently Nazi-controlled transmitters, under the guise of being British, have directed their appeals toward certain groups in Great Britain. They have tried particularly to reach the laboring people, large investors, religious organizations, and Scottish nationalists. Through twisted news bulletins, items about the desirability of life in the Reich, appeals to selfish interests, and criticisms of the efficiency of the Churchill government, these programs are designed to undermine British confidence.

In retaliation the British are pouring floods of words in every language over the continent. The subject peoples are not being told that the war will soon end, but they are being told that the Germans—and consequently their victims—are faced with increasing shortages of food and clothing. These programs will, the British think, add to the already widespread discontent in Europe.

Canada's Prime Minister

When William Lyon Mackenzie King serves out his present term of five years, he will have been Canada's prime minister for a total of 19



CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER William Mackenzie King directs the dominion's war effort.

years although not consecutively. Since Canada entered the war he has been given almost dictatorial powers to carry out Canada's war effort efficiently. These powers are so inclusive as to prompt one observer to say that for the duration parliamentary government in Canada has been virtually abandoned.

Under King's guiding hand Canada's course has followed closely that of the United States. In working with this country King has had the advantage of years spent here, studying at Harvard and Chicago and doing social work under Jane Addams at the famous Hull House.

As a person, King is somewhat lacking in color. He is unmarried and has few intimate friends. His whole life is built around politics and government, with most of his affection being lavished upon an ancient Irish terrier by the name of Pat. Society bores him so that he leads a somewhat hermitlike existence. However, he is a veteran performer on the political stump, and he is considered one of the ablest and most powerful men in Canada.

Icebreakers

Ice in the Barents and White Seas makes shipping between Boston and Archangel a hazardous venture in winter. But Archangel is the only Russian port which cannot easily be cut off by a hostile power. In Russia's extremity the supplies that reach the beleaguered Soviet armies by way of this northern seaport may spell the difference between victory and defeat.

While Archangel has berths for hundreds of vessels, for six months during the year, from November to May, the slips and anchorages are sealed by the grip of winter. Under normal conditions it would be too costly to maintain an open channel through the packs of ice floes in the White Sea, but grim necessity borne of war has made expense of relatively small importance. Thus the Russians have brought out their fleet of powerful icebreakers.

These rugged vessels are the most efficient in the world for plowing a path through thick ice. They were originally designed to convoy merchant vessels through the treacherous and always ice-ridden ship channels along the Russian Arctic coast during the summer navigation season. Each of these vessels can open a passageway for cargo vessels through ice packs five feet thick. For a distance of 200 miles from Archangel harbor, the Soviet icebreakers are steaming back and forth, keeping the Russian life line open.



ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS are giving some help to Russia. A wing of the R.A.F. is operating with the Soviet air force. Here, R.A.F. pilots in Russia carry ammunition to the planes.

Canadians Adopt Wartime Control

(Concluded from page 1)

hundreds of new plants, with a total investment of about \$500,000,000, have been erected. Old abandoned factories have been reclaimed, remodeled, and equipped with the latest machines that now hum night and day. Motor assembly lines have been converted to tank and army truck manufacture. Specific figures on war output remain a closely guarded secret. But it is known that Canada has now reached the point in arms expansion where it can produce enough war materials every six weeks to equip an entire division, from "socks to tanks."

Army and Navy

When the war started, Canada had a "fleet" of 13 ships, none of them a terror to sea marauders. Today, one does not have to enclose the term Canadian fleet in apologetic quotes. Today, it consists of 250 ships, merchant cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, and other auxiliary vessels. And by next spring, if production schedules are met, the fleet will number 400 vessels. It is not a fleet designed for formal sea battle. But within its limited convoy assignments, it is capable of rendering great help in the important task of keeping the sea lanes to Britain safe for merchant vessels.

It is the same story over again with the army. When Canada formally declared war against Germany, its troops numbered 10,000 men. Today, the army numbers over 500,000 men and is made up of a



CANADA'S WOMEN work in munitions industry and otherwise contribute to the war program.

home defense reserve and an active force. The home reserves are made up of young men selected under the dominion conscription law. They are not liable to service outside the dominion. (This is a concession made to French-Canadian opinion, which opposes conscription for overseas duty.) But the active army, all 338,000 of them volunteers, may be sent to any war front and some of them are already in the British Isles helping to guard it against invasion.

Canada's direct contribution to the British war effort is being made along various lines. For one thing, as already noted, it is sending vast quantities of food and war equipment to the British. So far, these shipments have totaled nearly \$1,500,000,000 and they have been sent largely on credit. Canada's fleet, in cooperation with the British navy, has already convoyed 30,000,000 tons of shipping, part or all the way across the Atlantic. And, finally, the dominion is bearing the major share of the cost of maintaining the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, under which aviators from England and from every part of the empire are being given advanced training for the war's air arm.



Canadian volunteers entrain for the coast and for England

It would be a mistake to suppose that these defense and war achievements have been brought about without painful dislocations to the dominion's normal activities. The government at Ottawa has again and again been faced with difficult problems, has constantly had to balk the demands and complaints of special groups and local interests. As in the United States, rapid expansion of the armament program has been accompanied by a sharp rise in the cost of living, leading to strikes, demands for higher wages, demands for curbs on profits, demands for price legislation. Each of these problems has been dealt with by special legislation.

The Strike Problem

Perhaps the most notable progress has been recorded by the government in solving the strike situation. At the outbreak of the war, the government decreed that labor disputes in any industry connected with the war must be submitted to a special board of conciliation. The findings of this board were not made compulsory. Its decisions can be rejected by either party to a labor dispute, and in some instances they have been rejected. But though the conciliation board has no power to enforce its rulings, in practice it has usually managed to settle disputes.

This is shown by figures covering the first six months of this year. During this period, as a result of strikes, Canada lost only 54 workdays for every 1,000 workers. This contrasts sharply with the figure of 381 workdays for every 1,000 workers lost in the United States by strikes during the same period. Of course, it is not the conciliation board alone which is responsible for holding down strikes to a minimum. The fact that their country is actually at war has no doubt caused labor leaders to reflect long and carefully before ordering work stoppages. Moved by a sense of urgency that comes with war, workers have generally stayed on their jobs until every possibility of settlement has been exhausted.

It is in the field of price and wage controls that the dominion government has recently adopted unusually drastic measures. During the first two years of the war, prices were fixed by the government on only a few commodities, mainly those essential to the armament program. This, however, proved insufficient to prevent a spiraling price rise. From September 1939, to August 1941, wholesale prices in Canada advanced by 27 per cent. The general cost of living increased by nearly 13 per cent.

To meet this inflationary threat, a general ceiling on all prices was imposed two weeks ago. It will be com-

pletely in effect by November 15. After that date, prices of most goods and services will not be permitted to rise above the highest level which prevailed last month. As conditions change, exceptions to this ruling may be made from time to time by a special board established for the purpose. But meantime the order applies to virtually everyone who has anything to sell. It applies to the farmer, to the wholesaler, to the retail merchant, to the grocer, to the barber, to the landlord, to the gas and electric companies.

Together with this ceiling on prices, Canada has also taken steps to fix wages in virtually all industries. Here in the United States, as has been pointed out in previous issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, we are still engaged in lively discussion over whether you can control prices without also controlling wages. Those who urge wage controls point out that labor accounts for a major part of the costs in the manufacture of many kinds of goods. They point out that if a manufacturer is to receive no more than a set price for his products, he must have the assurance that labor costs will not suddenly rise. Otherwise, he might eventually be forced out of business. This is exactly the line of discussion that has been heard for months in Canada. And now that country has made up its mind that wage controls must go hand in hand with price fixing. For that reason, wages in most industries have been frozen for the duration of the war at present levels.

In order to correct any injustices that might arise from this sweeping measure, the dominion government has also established what is known as a "cost-of-living bonus." Under this scheme, wages in industry are to be reviewed by a special board to

bring them in line with changing costs of living. If, in spite of price controls, the general cost of living should mount further, then employers will be compelled to add a bonus to the fixed wages of their employees.

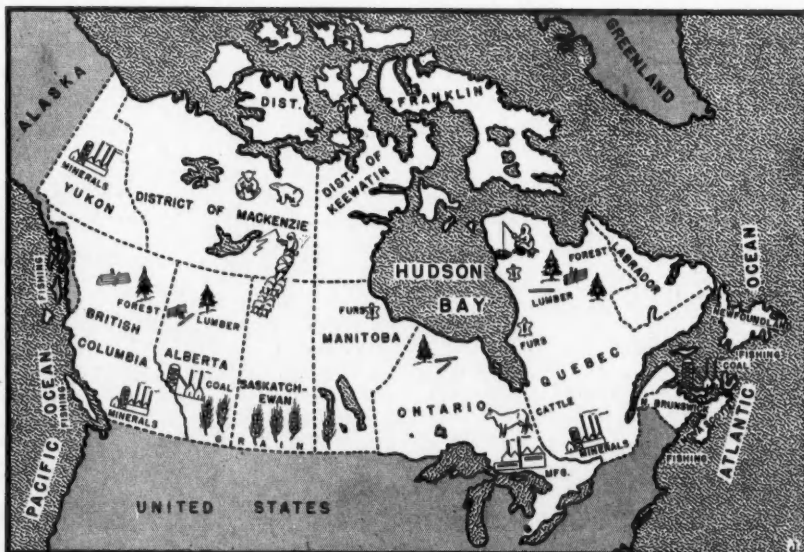
Here is how the scheme is supposed to work: Suppose John Smith, who lives in Montreal, now earns \$25 a week. If in the next three months living costs should rise 10 per cent, then John Smith's employer will have to give him a bonus equal to 10 per cent of his wage, or an additional \$2.50 each week. On the other hand, if the cost of living should subsequently drop to its present level, then John Smith will lose his bonus.

Part of this flexible scheme also makes provision for the employer. If his production costs rise sharply because of bonus payments to workers, the employer will be given special permission to raise the price of his product.

Far-Reaching Experiment

Probably no democratic nation has ever attempted so comprehensive a scheme of price and wage controls as this which Canada is now introducing. It involves extraordinary regulation by the government of almost every phase of the nation's economic life. Many Canadians have voiced grave doubts about its success. Some labor leaders have already protested against the fixing of wages as a "body blow" at labor's collective bargaining rights. Canadian farmers, while approving the wage controls, contend that price-fixing will work to their hardship. But the dominion government has decided to ignore these protests. It has embarked upon a bold experiment in economic control. And its results—its failure or success—may have substantial influence upon legislation in the United States.

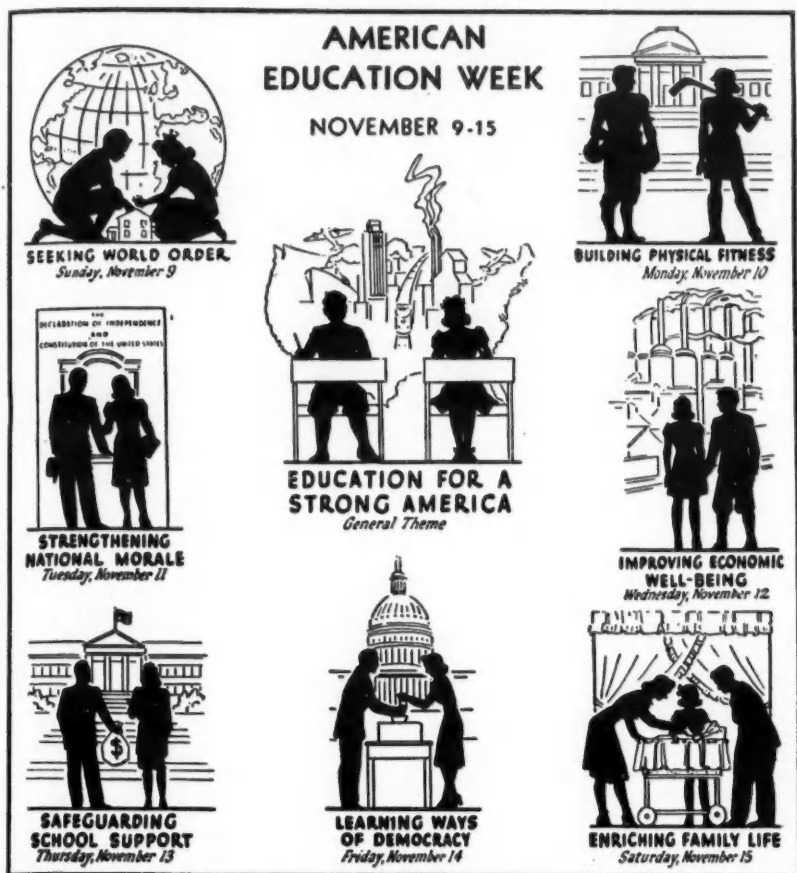
One phase of Canadian policy that seems certain to receive increasing emphasis in the months ahead is cooperation with the United States in problems of joint defense. Under an agreement reached earlier this year, the two countries are combining their industrial resources so as to assure the greatest output of war materials in the shortest possible time. It is reported, moreover, that announcement may soon be made of a plan which calls for the American Navy to take over the Canadian port of Halifax, chief assembly point for transatlantic convoys. By taking over the job of patrolling Canadian waters, the United States may enable Canadian naval units to join the British fleet on the other side of the Atlantic.



Canada is the largest of the British Dominions

A Ten-Point Program for Education

(Concluded from page 1)



The theme of American Education Week

Kay Company. \$2.50); *Boy's Book of Strength*, by C. Ward Crampton (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. \$2); *Start Today! Your Guide to Physical Fitness*, by C. Ward Crampton (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company. \$1.75); *Toughen Up, America!*, by Dr. Victor G. Heiser (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. \$2).

Vocational Training

2. Learn how to make a living; find a suitable place in the occupational life. You need to do this in order to take care of yourself and also in order to carry your own weight in the boat; to do your part of the work which has to be done if the nation is to prosper.

Perhaps you can find a place in the defense program. Talk to your principal about it or to the vocational guidance instructor if there is one in your school. But do not depend wholly upon the school or upon instructors. The responsibility of finding the kind of work you can do and of locating a job is largely yours. Read such books as *Occupations*, by John M. Brewer (Boston: Ginn and Company. \$1.60); *Occupational Guidance*, by Paul W. Chapman (Atlanta: Turner E. Smith and Company); *Vocations for Girls*, by Mary R. Lingenfelter and Harry K. Diston (New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Company. \$2.50); *What Do You Want To Be?* by George H. Waltz, Jr. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. \$2); *How You Can Get a Job*, by Glenn L. Gardiner (New York: Harpers. \$2).

After you have read one or more of these books, talk things over with other students who are interested. It may be well to form a vocational club. You and the other members may then meet occasionally to talk over job possibilities. Your instructors and employers in your community will be glad to talk things over with you.

3. You must learn how to cooperate well with others. No one is really

educated until he can do this. Cooperation begins in the home. Learn to do particularly well the work which must be done in the home. Every girl should be an excellent cook and should be able to perform other household duties. Every boy should be able to care for lawns, and do ordinary repair work around the house. Both boys and girls should learn how to spend their money wisely.

School Spirit

The student should cooperate with others in the school. He should help to create the fine school spirit. He should take part in various school enterprises. If he does this, he is more likely to cooperate in the community and to help build a good community spirit. One must be willing to sacrifice some of his own interests for the welfare of others.

4. The educated person is tolerant. This does not mean that he must agree with everyone or that he must not oppose others at any time. It does mean that he recognizes the rights of others and he respects their right to their opinions. It means further that he will judge each in-



dividual according to his own merits, regardless of the person's nationality, race, or religion. Intolerance is a danger to freedom and to democracy.

5. You should have an understanding of democracy and all that it means. You should know that democracy is more than merely a form of government. Democracy means that all the people will participate in making the decisions which affect

the nation, the state, town, or county; in making the decisions which affect people generally. All the people share in this work in order that everyone may be better off. One of the objectives of democracy is to establish a real equality of opportunity. All people are not equal, but all should have an equal chance.

If you are to be truly educated for the democratic life, you should learn to participate in the work of any club to which you belong. If, for example, you are in a labor union, you should not allow it to be run by a few leaders. You should take part in the determination of its policies. If you belong to a business organization, you should be similarly active in helping to control its activities.

Reading, Listening, Discussing

6. You must be a well-informed citizen. During the years that you are in school, you should learn to read widely and with discrimination. You should read newspapers, magazines, and occasionally a book on a public question. When an issue arises you should read articles on both sides of the question. Otherwise you will be ignorant and prejudiced. The thing to do is to get started at this kind of reading now. Get the habit so firmly established that you will go ahead with such reading after your school days are over.

You should also get into the habit of listening with discrimination to the radio. Radio listening, however, is not by any means a substitute for reading. One who gets all of his news and ideas from the radio is

Walter E. Myer and Clay Coss (Washington: Civic Education Service). The publishers will send a copy without charge to any teacher requesting it.

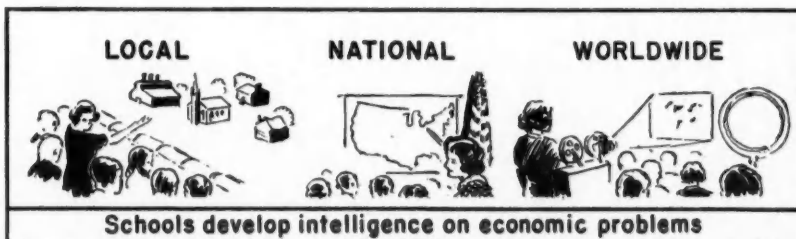
If, while you are in school you get into the right habits of reading and discussion and if these habits turn out to be permanent, you are likely always to be quite well informed on the important problems of the day.

7. Learn to express yourself clearly and forcefully. If one is to have influence as a citizen, he must be able to express himself not only in private conversation, but in public discussion. Give yourself practice in public speaking. If you cannot obtain this experience in the classroom, form a club in your school. Through the work of this discussion group, you will get the practice you need.

8. Learn as much as you can about the physical world in which you live. You should get facts along this line through the courses in physics, chemistry, biology, botany, or geology. Much of the progress which has come in the world has been achieved through scientific knowledge. One needs, therefore, considerable knowledge of the forces of nature.

Broader Interests

9. If you wish to be well educated, you should broaden your interests. You should get into the habit of reading history or biography. You should read the best works of fiction. You should learn to appreciate music so that you will really enjoy it. You should also learn to appreciate art in its various forms. You should ob-



likely to be very superficial. You cannot so easily cultivate careful attention to the radio as to the printed page. The impressions come and go quickly. Furthermore, most of the radio comments are hurried and superficial. You must still rely very largely upon the printed page.

Do not stop, however, with reading and radio listening. Discuss public problems with your friends. Learn how to carry on discussion. This cannot be done easily. Most discussion is merely a matter of disputing. In true discussion you are as anxious

to get ideas from other people as to give the ideas yourself. You are looking for new facts. You are looking for truth. You work with other people to find out more than you could find out for yourself.

Perhaps you cannot do all of these things, but life will be much more meaningful to you if you can do something in a number of these fields. You are less likely then to be bored. More of your moments will be pleasurable. Your horizons will be widened.

10. If you are to have a well-rounded education, you should strive to build a good philosophy of life. Naturally you want to have pleasure; you want to be happy. But if you are wise enough, you will know how to obtain happiness without hurting anyone else. You will learn to get your enjoyment in such a way as not to interfere with the enjoyment of others. You will learn how to work for yourself and at the same time you will get joy out of conduct which contributes to the good of all. This is really the highest and worthiest objective of life.

One may develop such a way of life by getting into the habit of being thoughtful and considerate. Development of such habits is education in the truest sense.

Pronunciations

Arequipa—ah-reh-kee'pah
Arica—ah-ree'kah
Santiago—san-tee-ah'goe
Sevastopol—seh-vahs'toe-pol



WE have never been told officially where the famous "Atlantic Conference" of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill took place last August. When it was over, we learned only that the presidential yacht *Potomac* and the British battleship *Prince of Wales* brought the two great men together in a large bay "somewhere on the Atlantic."

The English poet, Alfred Noyes, has been living on an island off the Maine coast. In a poem which was broadcast on Navy Day he told America the secret. Here are two stanzas of his poem as they appeared in the *New York Times*:

In the dusk behind Deer Island, on the pine-clad coast of Maine,
There was not a light between her and the midnight cliffs of Spain;
But I saw the ship *Potomac*, with her quiet lighted portholes,
Where only wave and pine forest could whisper it again.

It was not flashed from rending skies, the Victory that shall be;
Nor did the shattering thunder peal that Charter of the free.

'Twas the soul of man that shaped it, by the light that shines in darkness,
In the beauty of the pinewoods, and the silence of the sea.

Deer Isle lies in the Penobscot Bay about halfway up the Maine coast.

Parkchester

With millions of dollars to invest, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-



pany decided several years ago to put some of its money into housing projects. Its first venture, a development in New York City called the Parkchester, cost \$50,000,000, and is now in operation.

An article in the weekly magazine of the *Christian Science Monitor* recently described the Parkchester as being "four times as big as any housing project undertaken by the United States government." In its 51 buildings, spread over three-quarters of a square mile, live 42,000 people—about the population of Lynchburg, Virginia; Salem, Massachusetts; or Joliet, Illinois.

For the convenience of these residents, the article goes on to say, there are 200 stores, a moving-picture theater, community garages which can accommodate 4,000 cars, a bank, a post office, 17 playgrounds,

and a medical building with doctors' and dentists' offices.

The playgrounds include wading pools and sandboxes for tiny children; bicycle and roller-skating paths and softball diamonds for young people; and places to engage in handball, badminton, shuffleboard, archery, and horseshoe pitching.

The Parkchester is being closely watched as a metropolitan "community of the future." The insurance company behind it is already building other projects, on a smaller scale, in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Picture of Stalin

What is Josef Stalin like? During the years he has been in power, few foreigners have had interviews with him. The only American newspaperman to talk with Stalin since the outbreak of the Russo-German war is Ralph Ingersoll, editor of the newspaper *PM*, who is currently writing a series of articles on his trip to the world's war fronts. Mr. Ingersoll gives the following description of his interview with the Soviet dictator:



(C) LOW

There was an awkward moment after we sat down. I was so full of looking at Josef Stalin that I forgot what I wanted to say. He looks exactly like his pictures, but older and grayer. His face was absolutely impassive and gave no clue to what he was thinking. It startled me, his looking so much like his pictures. For a month I had hardly entered a room, a restaurant, a railway station or an office without having that same face staring impassively at me from the most prominent place on the wall. His face was lined and his skin was brown and coarse, but not unpleasant. In his youth his hair and his moustache were very black, but now they are quite gray. He is 63. He wore his habitually impeccably neat gray costume, which is neither uniform nor civilian. When I got over my stage fright we began to talk.

At the end of 15 minutes I told the interpreter to tell Stalin that I had made a promise not to impose on his time and that I wanted to keep it. When this was translated, Stalin smiled for the first time. The effect was startling. His whole face changed. The austere, static, dead-pan quality absolutely disappeared and his expression became warm and alive. The smile became a laugh and he said, "I'm not that busy. Let us go on talking." We went on talking for nearly an hour more.

Shorts Are Back

"That perennial stepchild of the film industry, the movie short, is back again," writes Bosley Crowther in *The New York Times Magazine* for October 26. After more than a decade in which double features, Bank Nights, and "teasers" for next week's films pushed the one- and two-reelers off the screen, newsreels, cartoons, and current varieties of "featurettes" are appearing increasingly in the nation's motion picture theaters.

In the early days of the movies, the short was exceedingly popular. "As

a matter of fact," Crowther says, "the shorts were as indispensable as soup and dessert on every movie menu right up to the debut of sound."

In the late twenties when sound came into its own, the shorts consisted of wordy vaudeville skits or musical presentations by "name" bands and singers before a glittering backdrop. They weren't movies because they didn't move, and with the rise of national bargain hunting during the depression, the shorts were replaced by double features mainly of the Class B variety.

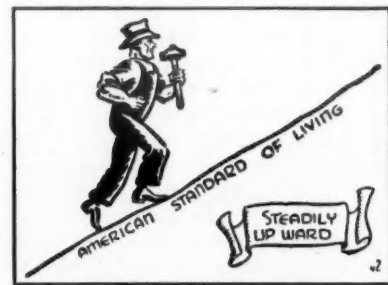
A young cartoonist was rising from obscurity, however, and on his way up he lifted the movie short to new heights. No movie cartoon has ever equalled "The Three Little Pigs" in popularity. Now "Donald Duck" is a national institution, and shares hundreds of screens with "Crime Does Not Pay," "The March of Time," "Merry Melodies," and "Information Please" to prove that the short is back stronger than ever.

Standard of Living

In order to keep from becoming pessimistic it is well occasionally to take stock of the many advantages we Americans enjoy. When totaled up, the story of American resources and consumption is truly astounding. Here are some pertinent facts recently printed in the *Christian Science Monitor*:

A hundred and fifty years ago, the 4,000,000 people of the United States, according to an able economist, Robert R. Doane, enjoyed 10 basic sorts of "good things," such as food, clothing, and dwellings. By 1941 the 132,000,000 Americans had increased the basic kinds of physical assets in daily use to about 45. . . .

In 1939, there were 20,831,000 telephones in use in America. That was 49 per cent of the world's total, and about two telephones for every three



C. S. MONITOR

families. In 1940, there were 52,000,000 radio sets in use, besides the 7,500,000 auto radio sets. That is almost one set for every two persons. . . .

There were 30,600,000 automobiles registered in the United States in 1939. . . . The monthly consumption of motor fuel rose from 6,820,000 barrels in 1919 to 49,120,000 in 1940. That is about four barrels a person annually. . . . Four billion bus rides were taken in 1940, which is 30 for every one of us. . . .

More than 27,000,000 copies of the 15 best American magazines are distributed regularly. . . . The production of shoes mounted from 24,000,000 pairs a month in 1921 to 35,000,000 in 1939. That makes 420,000,000 pairs in a year. That means more than three pairs for every man, woman, and child. . . .

In 1939 the average weekly attendance at movie theaters in the United States was 85,000,000. The average ticket cost 23 cents. That number is equal to 80 per cent of all Americans over five years of age. . . .

Of urban houses 95 per cent have running water facilities, 85 per cent in-

door flush toilets, 80 per cent bathing equipment, 58 per cent have central heating, 96 per cent gas or electric lighting.

Soldier Writers

In the Army that has grown up since the passage of the Selective Service Act, scores of small news-



papers are being published. Some are large and elaborately printed, and some are small mimeographed sheets. But all of them are written by soldiers for soldiers and serve as the local newspapers of men in uniform.

For the most part, these papers are lively and interesting, and some of their soldier-journalists show marked ability. Here, for example, is part of a description of a parachute jump written by Private Tom Coates for the Fort Benning *Ivy Leaf*:

That breathless moment before the great plane banks and cuts its speed . . . the thumping of your heart seems to drown out the engine's throbbing roar. The parachutists' landing field rushes relentlessly toward you as the order for formation of the jumping line is given. The 11 other determined men and you fall into line. You are number five . . . don't think . . . take a deep breath . . . remember to count 10. And don't look down. No particular feeling now, just complete obliviousness to everything but the grim business at hand. There's the signal! There goes one man—two—three—four—another sharp intake of breath. You're off!

A few seconds of complete nothingness while the numbers ring through your head. Then, with a jerk of the hand and a swirling rush of air as the chute above you opens, you float miraculously over the earth as it speeds up to meet you. Then a final light jolt and a perfect landing, thanks to those new extra-padded shoes. You're dragged along a few feet, but that's nothing. Another safe landing has been achieved.

Something to Think About

Program for Education

1. Compare the education and training you are receiving with the 10 points set forth in the program for education. Does this comparison make you feel that your education is deficient in some respects?

2. Outline for yourself a program under which you might make up for any deficiencies you find in your education.

Canada

1. What proportion of Canada's production is devoted to war purposes? How does this compare with the United States?

2. Describe some of the ways in which Canada is aiding Britain in the war against Germany.

3. What important wartime controls has Canada enforced to cope with the present emergency?

4. Why are these controls being closely watched by the United States?

Miscellaneous

1. Why may it be significant that Hitler formally accused the United States of attacking Germany?

2. What advantages would Germany gain by controlling the Crimea?

3. How do the functions of the NYA and CCC serve our defense needs?

4. How did ASCAP fare in the final settlement of its dispute with the broadcasting chains?